THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH MAY.

APROPOS of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on local self-government the *Statesman* has the following remarks on the educated natives of India:

Whatever we may say or think, while all other classes are waning and decaying under the uncongenial and unsympathetic influence of our supremacy, this class alone, the product of English education and the offspring of the marriage of modern science with Indian habits of thought, thrives and daily increases in vigour, it alone knows how to untilise the press for its aggrandisement, and to turn our institutions to its own advantage.

If our sway in India is to continue for many years (and we perforce proceed on this assumption in our administrative arrangements,) then the educated class is the class which alone will confront us on our own ground, and under the ægis of our own principles of administration. This is therefore the class which, as the resolution truly states, it is not only bad policy, but sheer waste of power, to fail to utilise. The educated classes of India are at one and the same time our natural political allies and our most noisy opponents, and by giving them the largest practical voice in local self-government, we follow the best means of broadening the foundations on which our alliance rests, and of taking the sting out of the opposition which we cannot hope altogether to conciliate.

Our contemporary is quite right. It is the English-educated classes, who are destined to act as the interpreters between the rulers and the ruled, and *vice versa*. The best way to utilize this political and moral force is to raise the standard of high education and to diffuse it as widely as possible.

A MIXED MEETING of Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs was held in the Siksha Sabha Hall, Lahore, for the purpose of discussing the vernacular question. The proceedings were opened by Lala Behari Lal, who delivered a long lecture in pure Hindi, urging the claims of that language as a medium for the instruction of the masses. He was followed by Syud Mumtaz Ali, who advocated the cause of Urdu, in an eloquent speech, and ascribed much of the recent agitation on the subject to the action of Bengali Babus. A Sikh speaker then rose, and urged the claims of Gurmukhi, which, he said, would soon become a dead language if its students received no encouragement. All fairly educated natives, Hindus as well as Mahomedans, he said, could both speak and write in that language. But the meeting came to a conclusion in which nothing was concluded.

THE DISCOVERY of the Simla sapphires is said to have taken place in this wise. Near the spot where the stones are found lives a Bhot Lamba, or monk, who first observed the pale blue vein in the rock. He broke off pieces, which he took to be white *surma* (antimony), and exchanged them with traders for sugar, tobacco, &c., keeping it carefully concealed from whence he obtained his treasures. Last autumn he disposed of a lot to some Lahoul men (those who took them to Simla). He had one very fine piece, which he valued much, but unfortunately for himself he was persuaded by another of his brotherhood, who had come to see him, to give it to him for the purpose of having a Shiva made out of it, before which he would perform his devotions. This stone was taken to the Maharaja of Kashmir, and the secret was now disclosed.

COMPLAINTS are being made of the prevalence of dacoities in the Agra district, and the incapacity of the police to suppress them. The other day a village named Ladhukhera was attacked by a regularly organised force of 50 men, who plundered the villagers of their effects to the amount of about Rs. 50,000. No lives, on this occasion, were lost, though the *tulwar* was used by way of admonition to those unwilling to part with their belongings.

SARAH BERNHARDT received twenty-five thousand francs the other day, for three performances in Lisbon.

TUESDAY, 30TH MAY.

WE HAVE much pleasure in taking the following from the *Indian Spectator* anent Mr. Justice White:

It is no exaggeration when we say that Mr. White for a long time shone prominently with the late Mr. Anstey among his compeers. His logic and irony in the conduct of cases were sometimes crushing. And it was always a pleasure to hear him plead. But above all, we think, the public of Bombay owe a great deal to him for his strenuous advocacy of the rights of citizenship during the passing of the first Municipal Reform Bill in the Local Council. But for him our citizens would not have got even the moderately liberal Municipal Act now in force. Though twice modified since then, the law is substantially what Mr. White moulded it. It was he who fought against prescribing 'homœopathic doses' of Municipal enfranchisement. He crushed, with his convincing logic, the arguments of the conservative and extremely bureaucratic Mr. Tucker, then Senior Member of the Executive Council. It would be interesting even now to follow the many warm discussions between him and Mr. St. G. Tucker. It was Mr. White's constitutional training and liberal-mindedness which have given the people of Bombay an excellent Municipal code. We wish Mr. White long life and prosperity, and hope that we may yet welcome him back to Bombay——our Chief Justice.

We shall also be glad to hail him as the Chief Justice of Bengal.

THE ABOVE has the following;

We have a grievance against Sir Ashley Eden. He has returned home to ensconce himself behind the *Hindoo Patriot*, leaving to the Native Editors a legacy of misunderstandings. Bengal is split up into several political parties; and that these should estimate the value of Sir Ashley's administration from different standpoints, arriving therefore at different conclusions, is to be taken for granted. But we confess we were not prepared for personal recrimination and ascribing of motives. Meantime our young contemporaries must learn tolerance. 'Heaven tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' Sir Ashley Eden was perhaps the best ruler for the young Babu—though neither Sir Ashley nor the young Babu appears to be 'a shorn lamb!' Coming to 'young Babu,' why does our amiable brother (*Brahmo Public Opinion*) resent the title? We assure him we gave it in the most friendly spirit and with the best of motives. 'Young Babu!' why, what can be dearer to the *Indian Spectator*? Surely, not old Babu! We mean to part with our contemporary in a friendly way and need not take special notice of his grossly personal reference to the individual who had the misfortune to be here.' The person 'who was here' need not have his personality mixed up with the conduct of a public journal. Native journalism in Bombay suffers much from that infirmity, and we grieve to see the same is the case with Bengal. Because the *Hindoo Patriot* writes what another paper cannot assent to therefore the former *must* be a bad paper, and so also the editor, by the way a man who cheerfully sacrifices all the advantages and ambitions of life to what he feels to be the good of his country! And this is the way we are going to create and educate public opinion! And then we denounce the official who says there is no public opinion in the country worth listening to!

We hope the saturnalia of Eden-abuse is over and our contemporaries will now soberly settle down to the sacred task they have one and all undertaken, we mean the advancement of the cause of our common country.

OUR BOMBAY contemporary has received the following note from an English friend:

.....I cannot help regretting the attitude that you have taken up with regard to the Bengal Permanent Settlement. It seems to me that the most mischievous result of British Rule in India is the destruction of all rights of private property which has been brought about by the system of periodical reassessments of the land. At all such periodical reassessments it is the natural tendency and the established practice of the Collector to sweep away for the advantage of the Government whatever increase there is in the productiveness of the soil, and thereby he effectually debars the application of capital to the land or the introduction of more careful and scientific methods of cultivation. The only way, I am convinced, to create private property in India, without which all improvement among the agricultural classes is impossible, is by fixing the Government demand in perpetuity. Instead of denouncing the Permanent Settlement, what every native ought to agitate for is an extension of the boon to the whole of India. There is nothing which the Indian Government would like better than to destroy the Permanent Settlement; but it would not in consequence diminish, by a single pice, the burden of the land tax elsewhere. It would simply reduce Bengal Zemindar and ryot to the same level of misery as the cultivating classes in other parts of India. For, though the Zemindar is as bad a landlord as can well be imagined, the money which he takes from the ryots is, to a great extent, spent among them, and the consequence is that in Bengal, at least, the ryot is better off than in almost any part of India, whereas if the Government got what the Zemindar now receives, the ryot would not obtain a farthing of it. It would be expended in paying the salaries of English officials, in Government works in other parts of India, &c. The great evil of the Permanent Settlement has been, that no adequate precautions were taken in the first instance to protect the ryots from the oppression of the Zemindars; but in so far as it has prevented the Government from enhancing the Land Tax it has been an unmixed benefit to the people of the Lower Provinces. In extending the Permanent Settlement to the whole of India it would be easy to avoid the errors while preserving all the good features of the Settlement as it exists in Bengal and Behar. There is no part of India which has suffered more grievously from reckless enhancement of the Land Revenue than the Bombay Presidency, nor is there any in which a Permanent Settlement is a matter of such imperative necessity. The Deccan ryot can never hope for an improvement in his present miserable condition until this boon has been accorded to Bombay.

We hope our good brother who lately visited Bengal has carried away better notions of the Permanent Settlement. If he would only compare the rates of rent levied by the private landlord and the Government in khas estates and the *unique*, we may say, iniquitous facilities, which the Government enjoys for the enhancement of rent, he would be satisfied that the zemindari ryot is far—far better off. He should look to facts and not quarrel about theory.

THE SAME contemporary has the following:

We very much regret to hear that continued ill-health has forced our friend of the *Hindoo Patriot* to leave Calcutta for a change. Mr. Kristodas Pal has been for years one of the hardest-worked of our public men. One is apt to be surprised on personal contact, to see that a man in such indifferent health should get through work such as has fallen to his lot. Besides his journalistic duties (and Native journalism is a task that would stagger English editors) he has to attend to the Association, the Council, and Municipal business. And much of what little leisure he can snatch from these engrossing duties is given to the calls of friendship and charity. Such is Kristodas Pal's life—an extremely simple one by the way. It is instructive to note that a life apparently uneventful in itself should influence so many political and other events of the day. Our friend Baboo Brindabin Bosh, the brand new B. A. may envy Kristodas Baboo his honours; but brother Bosh will never be tempted, we suspect, to show one hundredth of his working capacity.

THE VICEROY held a Levee at Simla on the Queen's Birthday. It was attended by 320 gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST MAY.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER has resolved that civil proceedings shall be taken against M. Caillaux, who was Minister for Public Works in 1875, for erroneously estimating the cost of fitting up a wing of the Tuileries at two and a half million francs, whereas the actual cost was five and half millions. We wish this principle could be applied to our Public Works Department. Actual expenditure will then better tally with estimates.

IN THE House of Commons a Bill to protect schoolmasters in Scotland from summary dismissal was discussed at some length, but was eventually withdrawn on Mr. Mundella undertaking to consider the subject. Mr. E. Stanhope moved the second reading of a Bill to restrict the exercise of private church patronage, but it was "talked out."

A FRENCH scientific expedition escorted by a military force, was attacked on the Sahara frontier by a large number of Arabs, mounted and on foot, who were repulsed after a severe fight, in which the French lost 50 killed and 30 wounded.

THE GERMAN Consul-General, says the *Times*, has recognized the French Protectorate in that State by requesting the French Minister Resident to obtain the Bey's authorization for the exercise of Councillor powers.

THE INDU-PRAKASH says that the summer vacation is availed of at Puna as a literary season. It says:

Poona has managed just now to get hold of some of our best educated and leading men to take part in the intellectual gaieties of its May season. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, whom some one once happily styled "the Prince of Bombay graduates;" Prof. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, who is to India what Prof. Max Muller is to Europe; Prof. Mahadev Moreshwar Kunte, whose thirst for knowledge continues as unabated as ever; Mr. Woman Abaji Modak, whose religious enthusiasm ought to evoke all admiration; Prof. Abiji Vishnu Kathavate, on whom the mantle of Bhandarkar promises to fall; Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, who possesses very extensive information of Indian history and religions; and last but not least of all, the venerable Prof. Kero Luxman Chhattre,—these and sundry others figure in the literary programme of this year's Poona season.

The following is a list of lectures:

	Subjects.
"Astronomy." "Hydraulics."	Two lectures in Marathi.
"Ancient and modern Revenue systems" (Marathi.)	
"Asiaticism and Europeanism" (English.)	
"Is the land revenue a tax or rents charge" (English.)	
"Poetry and its influence" (A paper in English.)	
"Physics and politics." (English.)	
"Early history of Maharastra" (Marathi.)	
"Necessity of scientific education and what ought to be done to encourage it." (English.)	
"Body and Mind." (Marathi.)	
"Sanitation in Poona," (English.)	
"Constitutionalism in India." (English.)	

"Agricultural Prospects in Malva and the Deccan and how to improve them." (Marathi.)
"A constitution for native states." (Marathi.)

REFERRING to our articlo on the Jhansi Bill, in which we expressed the opinion that unless the revenue system be modified the disease from which Jhansi is suffering will not be cured, our Bombay contemporary says :

"A remark, similar to that made by Mr. Colvin, was made by Mr. Hope when introducing the Deccan Agriculturist's Bill in the Viceroy's Council. But two years have passed and yet nothing has been done. "The rigidity of our revenue system," we quote Mr. Hope's own words, continues in spite of his assurances, coupled also with the assurances of the late Viceroy, that something will be done to remove it. The Government seems to be willing to do anything for the pauperised agriculturists in the Deccan, and the insolvent landowners in Jhansi, except that it won't lighten its own grasp in the exaction of the land revenue.

Quite so. But we believe Lord Ripon has this subject under consideration.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following :

"We print elsewhere some extracts from the evidence of the Hon. Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., before the Education Commission. The force of the Rai Bahadur's logic is equal to the excellence of his literary style and the moderation of his tone. The representatives of the opinions of the "General Council on Education" appear rather to have caught a tartar, for once. Towards the close of the proceedings he was cross-examined by Mr. Miller and Mr. Hunter. In reply to the former, he repeated his opinion that the time had not yet come for Colleges in India to be "aided but not directly managed by Government ; and being further pressed as to what would be the best policy when that time should arrive, he wisely declined to prophesy. In reply to Mr. Hunter, he stated it to be his "deliberate opinion" that "the general expenditure of public money upon education must be largely increased." "I wish to add," he said, "if the Government, instead of surrendering three millions of revenue by the last Budget, had retained one-third of it, and applied it to purposes of education, there would have been no lack of funds for that purpose. In Bengal, for example, the seventy lakhs of salt duty which have been given up were paid by the masses of the people, and could not have been devoted to a better purpose than their education."

THURSDAY, 1ST JUNE.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME of England is shelved. Mr. Chamberlain announced in Parliament that the Government had decided to order the discontinuance of the boring operations until Parliament had decided upon the expediency of the enterprise. There is very little doubt what the decision of Parliament will be. Seldom, says a contemporary, has public opinion manifested itself so strongly or so unmistakably as in the verdict which it has pronounced against the construction of a submarine railway between England and France.

THERE ARE OTHER SIGNS of defection in the camp of the Liberals besides what has taken place in the Cabinet. At the Reform Club, the brothers of Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, though proposed by himself and seconded by Mr. Bright, were blackballed to the no small annoyance of the two great M.Ps. This led to a pitched battle ; Lord Hartington led the van and moved that in future the elections will be conducted by Committees and not by the general body of Members. This redical resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

WHATEVER the faults of the Irish members no one can deny that they do not mince matters. In reply to Mr. Forster's explanation Mr. Gladstone so worded his statements as to mean that the Government had released the suspects on information received that they would co operate with the representatives of "law and order." But the liberated members one and all denied this statement. Thus—

Mr. Dillon, whose rising was the signal for loud and protracted cheering by Home Rule members, said in a weak voice—I beg to ask the Prime Minister whether, in the answer he has given, he intends to convey that any information was conveyed from me in reference to the No-Rent circular.

Mr. Gladstone—I have not heard the name of the hon. member used in any information that has been conveyed to me on that subject.

Mr. O'Kelly, who was also received with loud cheering, said—Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I take the opportunity, in consequence of the answer of the right hon. gentlemen, to ask him whether he means to convey that any information was conveyed from me in respect to the No-Rent circular.

Mr. Sexton, amid laughter, said—I also was one of the signatories of the No-Rent circular, and I wish to know whether my name was mentioned. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone—No name of any of the gentlemen who have spoken to me has been separately mentioned. [Mr. Warton : Separately !] Of course, they must be separately mentioned—(laughter)—but I am bound to say that I have heard statements which appear to me to include them. ("Name, name.")

Mr. Dillon—I beg to say that any statement which included me was not authorised.

Mr. O'Kelly—I wish to make the same statement. Cheers.)

Mr. Sexton—I also wish to make the same statement. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Gibson, who was loudly cheered by the Opposition—I beg to ask the Prime Minister whether he means to convey that the hon. member for the city of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was one of the gentlemen to whom he has referred. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Gladstone—After what I have stated, Sir, and after the reference I have made to the fact that the hon. member is absent, I shall give no further answer. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

All this means that the release was unconditional.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India :

Roorkee College.

MR. PUGH asked the Secretary for India whether he was now in a position to inform the House of the number of students who had entered the Engineering College at Roorkee during the last three years, and of the number who had passed and obtained appointments as engineers during the same period.

Lord Hartington : I have ascertained that the admissions of engineer students to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee during the years 1880-1881-1882 have been eight nine, and ten respectively, while the number of appointments to the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department during these years has been eight each year. The number of overseers admitted to the college during the same three years has been eighteen, twenty-two, and thirty-five, while the appointments to the subordinate branch of the Public Works Department (in which branch the overseers included) during these years have been fifteen, *nil*, seventeen.

Postage to India,

Mr. Baxter asked the Post-Master-General whether he would explain why letters to India were still in Class B and charged 5*d.*, while those to thirty-seven other countries including Canada, the United States, and even Persia, were in Class A and charged 2½*d.*; and whether there was any good reason, why the postage to India should not at once be reduced to the lower figure.

Mr. Fawcett : In reply to my right hon'ble friend, I have to state that the weekly service by which letters between this country and India are conveyed through France and Italy is very costly, and involves, I regret to say, a serious loss both to England and India. In consequence of this loss we exercise the right, which is given to us under the Postal Union Treaty, to make a surcharge of 2½*d.* over and above the fundamental Union rate of 2½*d.* The same rate of 5d. is charged on letters to Persia when forwarded by the quick sea route of the Persian Gulf.

WE HEAR that the High Court has passed a resolution to the effect that in giving promotion to Sub-Judgships the claims of B. L. Munsiffs should have priority of consideration before those of Munsifs holding certificates of District Pleadership examinations.

FRIDAY, 2ND JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT thus comments on the Government management of the Nurrail estates :

The estates were placed under the management of a Deputy Collector on a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,500. The manager was allowed the free use of a palatial mansion and Budgoris and he drew besides a daily allowance of Rs. 5 when out on tour. His advent was the signal for all the amlah to take to their heels, and their places were mostly supplied by English clerks an high pay. A Deputy and a Sub-manager and 7 or 8 Superintendents were appointed on salaries of Rs. 80, 150 and 250 besides allowances. While the cost of establishment was thus liberally enhanced the Mofussil naibs on Rs. 15 or so were wholly thrown into shade. The cost of this additional establishment was Rs. 50,000 over and above that of the old establishment. The new men however did not answer any purpose and the old hands therefore were induced to return. The allowance to the several proprietors were fixed at a specified sum, and several heads of expenditure were cut down. While all this was done to facilitate collections statements were submitted with clock-work punctuality. Not a pice of the debt was paid, numerous civil suits were lost and the Jumma was reduced. Portions of the estates were attached in execution of decrees, but there was no money wherewith to meet the demands The manager found himself quite helpless. It is rumoured the manager intends to resign his appointment.

There must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. The manager referred to by our correspondent in one of the best Deputy Collectors in the Service.

A CORRESPONDENT observes that if a careful comparison be made of the works of the P. W. D. accountants and the Collectors' accountants they will be found equally onerous and important, and yet the disparity of pay is most astounding. A fourth grade P. W. D. accountant receives a graded salary of Rs. 80 rising by annuual increments of Rs. 7 to Rs. 150. A fourth grade Collector's accountant receives Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 in ten year. A third grade P. W. D. accountant gets Rs. 160 rising to Rs. 240 a year, a third grade Collector's accountant gets Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 a year. A second grade P. W. D. accountant receives Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 350, a Collector's accountant of the same grade gets Rs. 70 to 100. Similarly a first grade accountant in the P. W. D. draws Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 in 5 years, a first grade Collector's accountant draws Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 120 in ten years. There can be no doubt, that the Collectorate accountants are under-paid and deserve some consideration.

THE ESTIMATED amount of Home remittance for the year 1882-83 is Rs. 18,41,04,000 the amount remitted in April 1882 is Rs. 1,15,99,000.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

A CORRESPONDENT contradicts the statement which appeared in the column of our contemporaries and which we copied, that Raja Ramnarain Sing has subscribed Rs. 20,000 to the Bhaugulpore Water Works. The Raja has offered Rs. 2,000 only.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition, which Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee now in hajut in the Umballa Jail had presented to the Chief Court of the Punjab and the orders passed thereon. Until some very strong reasons are produced to justify the proceedings taken in this case we cannot resist the belief that this is one of those cases which tarnish the fair fame of the British Government in India for want of even-handed justice.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Rohini that cholera is making a sad havoc among the people there. Already 32 persons have fallen victims and 10 are lingering.

BABOO SHIBODAS BANNERJEE of the Serampore Municipality has offered some practical suggestions for the amendment of the Bengal Municipality Act.—(Act V. B. C.) of 1876 and he has sent them through the Chairman to the Burdwan Commissioner. He should work on the subject when the Act is amended next sessions.

THE AMOUNT OF DUTY on salt realized in the year 1881-82 appears to be the highest within the last nine years. It was Rs. 6,99,62,000.

WE HAVE RECIEVED the following from a correspondent at Srikistopore in the Burdwan District :

The breaches in the Damoodar embankment at Jankally Lokhra and Bargram are being closed by the P. W. D. The cost of the works in Jankally will be realized from the Zemindars. Perhaps you are not aware that thirty villages were affected by this breach. I have not yet learnt who will pay the cost of repairing the Lukhra and Bargram breaches. Continued erosion and neglect on the part of Government have rendered almost all the embankments unsafe and unreliable. During the last week we had some heavy downpour and the Damoodar which was in most places almost dry is now much fuller. The contractor of embankment works and the ryots are most anxious owing to the rise of the river. The comparative heaviness of the early rains has frightened the ryots. The prices of commodities have not fallen here. A quart bottle of Kerosine oil costs 2-3 pies, a yard of coarse madapollams 1-9 pies. The people seem to think little of the reduction in the price of salt. They would most gladly welcome some reduction in the Road Cess and Public Work Cess for which they receive no return. A proclamation by beat of drum apprised us lately that the Government will not take possession of the lands on both sides of the public embankments. For this relief many thanks.

REFERRING to our notice in our issue of the 18th ultimo of the extortions practised at the Burning Ghat at Novadip, a correspondent informs us that the enquiries set on foot are likely to establish every one of Babu Ramgopal Sanyal's statements and that the oppressions will probably cease.

SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE.

THE ORGAN of the Anti-opium Society makes the following remarks on Major Baring's exposition of the opium question in his Budget speech :

'Major Baring makes but a poor exhibition as the champion of the opium trade. There is no grip of the subject, no honest dealing with the facts. He winds up with a vague misty far-away promise that, if only we let him gather in as much opium-gold now, and for some years to come, as he can possibly get, at some unknown future day. India may be able to do without this source of revenue, and then our demands shall be gratified. Here the lack of thorough sincerity crops out. Why does he cajole us with his dim and distant hope? If this opium revenue is sound, honest, unobjectionable, then why hold out the most distant prospect of voluntarily parting with a single coin of it, however rich India may become? If it be unsound, dishonest, and offensive before God and man, what wretched cant is this talk about the impossibility of cutting it off, when you are giving away millions of surplus quite unnecessarily?'

This is, doubtless, very spirited, but Major Baring has this satisfaction—the whole sensible world is with him.

SAYS THE INDIAN WITNESS :

THE discussion raised by the Educational Commission has brought prominently forward the position and prospects of the missionary institutions in the country. The *Hindoo Patriot*, following the *Times of India* accuses the missionaries of a wish or purpose to get the whole of the higher education of the empire into their hands, through the working of the grant-in-aid rules. This is but another way of saying that if Government leaves higher education solely to aided institutions, the missionaries will prove the only parties in the field with sufficient energy or devotion to provide a first class education for the people. No missionary asks for any special favour. All have equal opportunities under the grant-in-aid rules, and if those who sympathize with the views of the *Patriot* wish non-Christian schools they can easily get them by paying for them.

This is a settler—a fair field and no favour with a vengeance. Get the English to subscribe largely by telling them that the money will be devoted to the pious purpose of Christianising the heathen, and then make the Government pay grants-in-aid in the name of secular education, but practically for the subversion of the faith of those who pay the taxes from which the grants are to come, and having

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got money from both sides under false colours crown oneself with the crown of disinterested liberality, energy, honesty and what not! The poet was wrong in calling this the age of iron! it is the age of brass par excellence and the second one has it the better.

MR. BLAKE, who has just returned from India, has given private notice of his intention to bring before the House of Commons the present miserable condition of the peasantry in the provinces of Oudh and Behar. Mr. Blake, will move a resolution on the subject. How long was Mr. Blake in this country?

AT THE usual monthly meeting of the Meteorological Society, London, on April 19th, Miss E. I. Pogson was duly elected a Fellow of the Society. Miss Pogson is Assistant Astronomer to the Government of Madras and is well worthy of the honor.

WE LEARN from a Lahore paper that, among the Civilians in the Punjab Messrs. Cordery, Powell, Coldstream and O'Brien have been summoned as witnesses before the Education Commission. Among the native members of the Senate are Sirdar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I.; Sirdar Atar Singh, of Bhadaur, C.I.E., Khalifa Muhammad Hossain, Foreign Minister of Puttiala; Dr. Rahim, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon, and Sodhi Hukum Singh. We presume the native members know enough of the education question and of the English language to give useful evidence. We want no Friday of Dr. Leitner under the garb of independent witnesses.

MR. PRESTAGE, at a recent meeting of the Himalayan Railway, gave the following account of its traffic receipts. He drew attention to a statement showing that the receipts for the current half-year up to week ending the 13th May, audited and approximate, reached a total of Rs. 1,24,353, and it was estimated that they would reach by the end of June Rs. 1,84,000, against Rs. 1,07,261, the gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE INHABITANTS of Baranagore held a public meeting on Sunday last to vote an address of thanks to Lord Ripon for his noble Resolution on the extension of local self-government in India.

THE LAST NUMBER of Dr. Sircar's *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* is one of great value. The subjects treated in the Editor's notes deal with some very interesting questions, and the Clinical Record present facts which the student of Medicine might study with advantage.

DURING the month of May 1882, fourteen thousand seven hundred and forty-eight persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 10,816 males and 3,642 females and of Europeans 214 males and 76 females. The daily average of visitors was 1,053. The Museum was closed to the public for the execution of repairs, cleaning &c., from the 1st to the 15th May.

THERE WERE 253 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 27th May, of which 79 were from cholera, none from small pox, 54 from fevers, 19 from bowel complaints, 1 from accident, 12 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 45 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 32 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 10. The average of daily mortality was 36·1.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to appoint Mr. M. B. Jones, C. S., to be resident at Hyderabad in succession to Sir S. C. Bayley.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London May 27.—Mr. Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons, declined to give a pledge that force would not be resorted to in Egypt. The *entente* between France and England he said, was as close as during the time of the Crimean War.

Parliament has adjourned for the Whitsun recess until Thursday-next.

Albert Young charged with sending a threatening letter to the Queen, has been found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years penal servitude.

31.—The Land Leaguers are appealing for funds, there having been a heavy decrease in contributions since the late assassination in Dublin. The situation in Egypt remains unchanged. The Anglo-French squadrons are being reinforced at Alexandria. The exodus of Europeans from Egypt is taking place. Russia supports the policy of the Western Powers in Egypt.

June 1.—Parliament reassembled to-day after the Whitsun recess. The Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, replying to a questions put, said that the British Government had accepted a proposal made by France to invite the Powers and the Porte to a conference on the Egyptian question on the basis of the *statue quo*, and they believed that such a conference would expedite rather than delay the settlement of the difficulty. The British Government had suggested to the Sultan the desirability of displaying the Turkish flag in Egypt, and of sending Turkish Commissioners there on board Turkish ironclads. Replying to further questions they said there was no truth in the report that the Government contemplated despatching Indian troops.

2.—Mr. Gladstone in replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that both ends of the Suez Canal were being guarded by English and French gunboats. Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question, said that he believed all the Powers would accept the proposed Conference.

3.—Chief Justice Cayley, of Ceylon, knighted.

Cairo, May 28.—The state of affairs continues to be alarming and anarchy prevails. The Khedive, yielding to the prayers of the Notables and the threats of the military, has reinstated Arabi Pasha. A Turkish Commission is being sent from Constantinople to Egypt. It is believed that the Porte, desiring to intervene, has secretly supported the military party.

Constantinople, May 29.—The British and French Ambassadors here have presented a Note to the Porte, requesting that the Sultan should summon Arabi Pasha and his associates to, Constantinople. The Turkish ironclads are coaling, preparatory to going to Egypt.

June 2.—The Turkish Commissioners start to-day for Cairo without waiting for the results of proposed conference.

2.—Dervish Pacha has been appointed Chief of the Turkish Commissioners to Egypt,

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for 1881. 2. Indian Meteorologcial Memoirs being occasional discussions and compilations of Meteorological Data relating to India and the neighbouring countries, Vol. I. 3. The Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India, by Gilbert S. Henderson, M.A. 4. The Code of Criminal Procedure being Act. X of 1882 with Table of Contents and Index. Published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. 5. The Tagore Law Lectures for 1880. On the Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, by Rajkumar Surbadhikari, B.L. 6. Ditto for 1881—On the Law of Trusts in British India, by William Fischer Agnew. 7. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. III, March, 1882. 8. The Paper Consumers' Circular for May 1882. (London.) 9. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for April, 1881. 10. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circulars for March and April, 1882. 11. The Oriental Miscellany for June, 1882. 12. Mr. Trail's Time and Fare Table of Calcutta Tram Ways for June, 1882. 13. Nolini—a Bengali monthly for Boisakh, 1289, B.E. 14. Acharya, Ditto for Ditto. 15. Hindu Dursana Nos. 4 and 5 for Aghran and Pous 1288 B. E.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I.

THE POLICY PAST AND PRESENT.

THE Resolution of the Government of India on the extension of Local Self-Government calls for a more extended notice than we were able to accord it last week. It deserves to be read and re-read, and the more we read it, the more are we struck with the enlightened and generous statesmanship with which every line is instinct. This Resolution is one of the most thoroughly honest documents issued by the British Government in India that we have come across. It is not simply a manifesto on the subject of self-government. It contains a review of the past policy of the Government in the same direction, and in describing it a National Government could not have written more frankly than Lord Ripon's Government has done. We are told, at the outset, that "the Governor-General in Council must explain that in advocating the extension of local self-government, and the adoption of this principle in the management of many branches of local affairs, he does not suppose that the work will be in the first instance better done than if it remained in the sole hands of the Government district officers. It is not, primarily, with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. *It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education.*" The italics are ours. This is the first time that the British Indian Government acknowledges that it is its duty to advance the "political education" of the people by adopting direct administrative measures. Hitherto the policy had been to keep the people in perpetual leading strings, to tell them that they were a conquered nation and therefore had no national rights as a political entity, that they had no Magna Charter of their own, that they were entitled to good and benevolent rule but not to political franchise. This was the spirit in which India was governed in the past. It was left to Lord Ripon and Major Baring to inaugurate the new era of local self-government. They seem to be well aware that in the first instance the experiment may prove a failure here and there, but they openly tell the Local Governments that they should not feel discouraged by such failures. The Resolution says: "His Excellency in Council has himself no doubt that in course of time, as local knowledge and local interest are brought to bear more freely upon local administration, improved efficiency will in fact follow. But at starting there will doubtless be many failures, calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself. If, however, the officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor-General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life; if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government; and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it may supersede, then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest." It is a noble appeal which His Excellency in Council makes to the local officers on the subject, and we do hope that they will give a cordial and generous response to it. His Excellency thus vindicates the capacity of the people of this country for self-government:

It is not uncommonly asserted that the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters; and that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers. The Governor-General in Council does not attach much value to this theory. It represents no doubt the point of view which commends itself to many active and well-intended district officers; and the people of India are, there can be equally no doubt, remarkably tolerant of existing facts. But as education advances, there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of public spirited men, whom it is not only bad policy, but sheer waste of power, to fail to utilise. The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishments. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develope, or create if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

His Excellency might have quoted history if he liked to shew that the people of this country from the early days of society have been acquainted with forms of local self-government. The village institutions, which still survive in many parts of the country, are living monuments of the national capacity in this respect. Then His Excellency has thoroughly understood the character of the people of India when he says that "they are remarkably tolerant of existing facts." If this were not the case the British could not have governed this country. The people of no other country are so mild, so patient, so uncomplaining as those of India. Even the wildest caprice, the most arbitrary conduct, the most relentless cruelty, and the bitterest antipathy are passed over by them with the coolness of a philosopher or an ascetic. To no other country does the well known saying of Lord Chesterfield—with how little wisdom, my son, is the world governed!—better apply than to this. The people of India, however treated, are loyal to the backbone to the powers that be. But the time has arrived when the educated classes of India ought to be allowed a better scope to their advanced thoughts and aspirations. It is England which has educated them, and it is therefore befitting that it should accord to them the rights of educated intelligence. By recognizing such rights England will fulfil her mission in the East, and Lord Ripon is truly representing her by helping her in the fulfilment of that mission. His Lord-

ship justly holds that the past is no guide, because the past was a lie. The Resolution says:

IF it be said that the experiments hitherto made in this direction have not been encouraging, the Governor-General in Council must avow his belief that the principle has not as yet been, in any general or stisfactory fashion, fully and fairly tried. There is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often overridden and practically crushed by direct, though well-meant, official interference. In the few cases where real responsibility has been thrown upon local bodies and real power entrusted to them, the results have been very gratifying. There is even now a vast amount of assistance rendered to the administration by Honorary Magistrates, members of Municipal Corporations, and other Committees; and there is no antecedent improbability in the theory that if non-official auxiliary agency were more thoroughly organised and more fully trusted there would be a speedy and marked improvement, not only in amount but in its efficiency.

Holding, therefore, that it is the duty and interest of the ruling power to take care that the further advance which it is now proposed to make in the direction of local self-government shall be, though cautious, yet at the same time real and substantial, the Governor-General in Council will proceed to indicate, for the guidance of the Provincial Administrations, the general principles upon which, in the judgement of the Government of India, these measures should be shaped."

It was Lord Cornwallis, who reduced the chaos of British Indian administration to order by enacting the Regulations. It was Lord William Bentinck who first recognized the right of the people of India to serve their country and sovereign in the higher offices of the State, and thus gave them a share in the practical administration of their father land. It was Lord Canning, who established a mixed Legislative Council in which the non-official members, however few in number, were declared to be at liberty to discuss measures of State with the rulers of the land on an equal footing. And it is the proud privilege of Lord Ripon to accord to the people of India the Magna Charter of Local Self-Government on a really broad and solid basis. May His Lordship stay here long enough to nurse into a vigorous growth this "magnificent experiment" connected with our national advancement!

II.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

THE vital principle of the proposed scheme of local self-government is the elective system. In the first place the Government of India says that it will not do to lay down hard and fast roles for the whole country. As His Excellency the Viceroy in Council observes: "It would be unreasonable to expect that any uniform system of local govetnment could be applied with equal success in provinces differing as the Punjab, for instance, differs from Madras, or Bengal from Burmah. A large latitude of application must therefore, in every case be left to the local authorities. Indeed, we are really as yet so much in the infancy of self-government, and have perhaps so little knowledge of the directions in which it would naturally develop itself among the people, that there is a distinct advantage in having different schemes tried in different places, in order to test by practical experience what arrangements are best suited to the ways of thinking habits and other idiosyncrasies of the hoterogeneous populations of the Empire. But there are nevertheless fundamental principles which, after every allowance has been made for local peculiarities, must be universally followed and frankly adopted if the system is to have anywhere a fair trial." And these fundamental principles are—that the Local Governments will maintain and extend throughout the country, in every district where intelligent non-official agency can be found, a network of local boards, to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds. That these boards should be elective, and that at least two-thirds shall be elected members. His Excellency in Council observes "that the smallest administrative unit—the sub-division, the taluka, or the tahsil—shall ordinarily form the maximum area to be placed under a local board." His Excellency in Council holds that "the cardinal principle, which is essential to the success of self-government in any shape, is this, that the jurisdiction of the primary boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members." His Excellency in Council says: "The local boards, both urban and rural, must everywhere have a large preponderance of non-official members. In no case ought the official members to be more than one-third of the whole, unless in places in which the elective system is followed, when there would be no ground for objecting to an elected member merely on the ground that he was in the service of Government." His Excellency in Council "is disposed to think that the non-official members of the boards should hold office for at least two years after election or appointment; but probably the best plan to follow would be that of the compulsory retirement by rotation of a fixed proportion of members, those retiring being eligible to sit again." As regards the elective system the Resolution says:

"Members of boards should be chosen by election wherever it may, in the opinion of the Local Governments, be practicable to adopt that system of choice. The Governor-General in Council does not require the adoption of the system of election in all cases, though that is the system which he hopes will ultimately prevail throughout the country, and which he wishes to establish now as widely as local circumstances will permit. Election in some form or other should be generally introduced in towns of any considerable size, but may be extended more cautiously and gradually to the smaller municipalities and to backward rural tracts. Even as regards these last, however, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that if the Government officers cordially accept the principle, and set themselves to make it successful, a great advance might be made with comparatively little difficulty. Thus when the Local Governments had determined the nature of the qualifications suited to such a district (and these might ordinarily at first be fairly high), each sub-divisional officer might be instructed to prepare a list or register of candidates qualified to sit upon the local board, and might invite all those residing in any particular area, such as a police (thana) jurisdiction, to meet him on a day fixed at some convenient spot near their homes. He might then explain to them the objects of Government, and the nature of the duties they were invited to undertake, and call upon them to elect then, or on a future day, the number of representatives that had been fixed for the area in question. In the course of a few years, when the members of the board find that they have real powers and responsibilities entrusted to them, any Government interference will become unnecessary. The electors may safely then be left to conduct their own elections under such rules as may be from time to time laid down.

As to the system of election to be followed, the Governor-General in Council would here also leave a large discretion to the Local Governments. Experience is wanting to determine the most suitable general system for each province; and it is desirable that a variety of plans should be tried in order to a future comparison of results. The simple vote, the cumulative vote, election by wards, election by the whole town or tract, suffrage of more or less extended qualification, election by castes or occupations—these and other methods might all be tried. New methods, unthought of in Europe, may be found suitable to India; and after a time it will probably be possible to say what forms suit best the local peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the different populations. The Provincial Governments should, through their district officers, consult the leading natives of each locality, not only as to the possibility of introducing the elective system, but as to the arrangements most likely to meet their local circumstances; and should use every effort to make the schemes adopted as consonant as possible to the feelings and habits of the people.

Doubtless the first consequence of this mode of proceeding will be that the electoral system, viewed as a whole, will present for a time a very diversified appearance, and in some places arrangements made will turn out badly and call for change; but the Governor-General in Council is not disposed to attach undue importance to this. The problem before the Government is one of no slight difficulty—being that of discovering in what manner the people of the towns and districts of British India can be best trained to manage their own local affairs intelligently and successfully. The attempts hitherto made with this object have met with but little success. The best men in many cases do not at present present themselves as candidates for municipal office. The number of voters is generally insignificant compared with the number on the registers. And yet there can be no doubt that among the more intelligent classes of the community there is a real and growing interest being taken in administrative matters. It may be suspected, therefore, that the cause of comparative failure in the efforts hitherto made is to be found rather in the character of those efforts than in the nature of the object pursued. They have been, it seems to the Governor-General in Council, wanting to a great degree in earnestness and in real endeavours to adopt the system adapted to the feelings of the people by whom it has to be worked. If this is so, the remedy must lie in ascertaining by patient and practical experiment how best to call forth and render effective that desire and capacity for self-government which all intelligent and fairly educated men may safely be assumed to possess.

Nothing would be conceived in a better spirit than the above. It shews that the Government of India has the amplest confidence in the public spirit and patriotism of the educated classes, and we hope they will give it no reason for a moment to think that the confidence has been misplaced. At first the elective system may not be sympathized with, but gradually it will we make no doubt be understood and appreciated. It would be contradicting human nature to say that man, intelligent man, will not prefer freedom to fetters in the anministration of national affairs. Those who are now in leading strings will be the first to appreciate their freedom, when they will see that they are no longer the slaves of the official *huzur*, that as he is a tax-payer, he has the right to say how is the tax paid by him to be disposed of, and that the district officer shall not be the perpetual keeper of his conscience. If once this feeling gets root in the popular mind, the people of India will become a new race of men altogether.

III.

CONTROL.

EFFICIENT control should certainly be exercised over the local Boards, but the spirit in which it should be exercised should be protective and not destructive. And the policy of the Viceroy means the same. His Excellency in Council says: "Turning now to the second division of the subject—the degree of control to be retained by the Government over the local boards, and the manner in which that control should be exercised—the Governor-General in Council observes that the true principle to be followed in this matter is, that the control should be exercised from without rather than from within. The Government should revise and check the acts of the local bodies, but not dictate them. The executive authorities should have two powers of control. In the first place, their sanction should be required in order to give validity to certain acts, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of taxes in other than duly authorised forms; the alienation of municipal property; interference with any matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace, and the like. (The cases in which such sanction should be insisted upon would have to be carefully considered by each Government, and they would at the outset be probably somewhat numerous, but as the boards gained in experience, might be reduced in number.) In the second place, the Local Government should have power to interfere either to set aside altogether the proceedings of the board in particular cases, or in the event of gross and continued neglect of any important duty, to suspend the board temporarily, by the appointment of persons to execute the office of the board until the neglected duty had been satisfactorily performed. That being done, the regular system would be re-established, a fresh board being elected or appointed. This power of absolute supersession would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government. A similar power is reserved to the Executive Government under several English statutes; and if required in England, where local self-government is long established and effective, it is not probable that it could be altogether dispensed with in India. It should be the general function of the executive officers of Government to watch, especially at the outset, the proceedings of the local boards; to point out to them matters calling for their consideration, to draw their attention to any neglect of duty on their part, and to check by official remonstrance any attempt to exceed their proper functions, or to act illegally or in an arbitrary or unreasonable manner." We do not think that the staunchest advocate of self-government will

object to this proposal. Powers similar to those proposed, perhaps still more arbitrary, are vested in the Local Government for the control of the proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation. When they were embodied in the law serious objections were taken to them, but practically they have not proved mischievous. There has been no friction whatever between the Local Government and the Calcutta Corporation. By far the most important concessions made to native opinion is the liberty given to the local board to elect its own chairman, be he an official or non-official. On this point the Resolution says:

It does not appear necessary, for the exercise of these powers, that the chief executive officers of towns, subdivisions, or districts should be Chairmen or even members of the local boards. There is indeed much reason to believe that it would be more convenient that they should supervise and control the acts of those bodies, without taking actual part in their proceedings. The Governor-General in Council is aware that many high authorities hold that the district officer should always be *ex-officio* Chairman of all the local boards within the district, and should directly guide and regulate their proceedings. This was indeed the view taken by the Government of India itself in the Circular letters of the 10th October last, so far as the constitution of district boards was concerned. But even then the Governor-General in Council did not see his way to accepting the principle in the case of Municipal Boards, and further consideration has led him to the belief that, on the whole, it is better to lay down no such general rule in the case of any class of local boards. There appears to him to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, Chairmen of the Municipal and District Committees, there is little chance of these Committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs, or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge. It is doubtful whether they have, under present arrangements, any sufficient inducement to give up their time and attention to the transaction of public business. There is this further objection to the district officer acting as Chairman, that if the non-official members are independent and energetic, risk may arise of unseemly collision between the Chairman and the board. The former would be in a far more dignified and influential position if he supervised and controlled the proceedings of the Board from outside, acting as arbiter between all parties, and not as leader of any.

The Governor-General in Council therefore would wish to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Chairman of the local boards. There may, however, be places where it would be impossible to get any suitable non-official Chairman, and there may be districts where the chief executive officer must for the present retain these duties in his own hands. But His Excellency in Council trusts that the Local Governments will have recourse sparingly to the appointment of executive officers as Chairmen of local boards and he is of opinion that it should be a general rule that when such an officer is Chairman of any local board, he shall not in that capacity have a vote in its proceedings. This arrangement will, to some extent, tend to strengthen the independence of the non-official members, and keep the official Chairman, where there must be such apart from the possible contentions of opposing parties.

The appointments of Chairmen should always be subject to the approval of the Local Government, but need not be always made by it. The Governor-General in Council would be glad to see the boards allowed in as many cases as possible, to elect their own Chairman. But this matter is one which must be left to the discretion of Local Governments.

The official mind was one upon this point. It could not bear the idea of the local Board being presided over by a non-official Chairman. Sir Ashley Eden had put the matter in the strongest light possible when he said that as the District Magistrate was responsible for the peace of the district, he should be placed in authority, forgetting that the machine of local self-government was not intended to be an engine of political disorder, and that if the members of the local board should be so foolish as to cut their own throats by joining the disaffected rabble, the Magistrate would have all the necessary powers in his hands to curb such a rebellious spirit. Whatever the powers and functions of the local boards, the Magistrate could remain the centre of executive authority in the district, and his position is too strong to be assailed by Village Hampdens. Not only did the Provincial Governments oppose the dissociation of the District Magistrate from the local board as its guiding spirit, but even some men professing to be representatives of the people had their misgivings, and therefore joined the official phalanx on this subject. Even such bold political thinkers as the members of the Puna Survajanik Sabha hesitated to demand a non-official Chairman for the local government board. But on this side of India opinion among our countrymen on the subject has been unanimous. They have from the beginning perceived that if the District Magistrate should be the Chairman of the board, the members as a rule will be *jo hukum* men—they will experience no independence of feeling and no incentive to exertion. A better means than this could not have been devised to bring the new scheme to a dead-lock. We are exceedingly glad to observe that both Lord Ripon and Major Baring admit the force of our objections, and have therefore decided this point against the almost unanimous official voice of India. All honor to them!

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

As the Vernacular Press Act, thanks to Lord Ripon, has been repealed, it is time that the shackles, which were put upon it as a prelude to that Act, should be removed. The importance of the Vernacular Press of this country, the reader might recollect, was first recognized by the first Viceroy of India. It was Lord Canning, who first championed the Vernacular Press. His Lordship knew what a strong prop did the Native Press, though so weak then, prove to the Government of India, in the stormy days of the Sepoy mutiny. And he resolved to utilize this new source of strength to Government. He was urged to this good move by that old and devoted friend of India, the Rev. James Long. That single minded philanthropist early foresaw that the Native Press was destined to play an important part in moulding the destinies of the empire and shaping the policy of the Government. He accordingly used to pay great attention to the effusions of the Native Press. The Native Press, both English and Vernacular, was then numerically very weak, but such as it was, it did giant's work during the troublous times of the mutiny. The Anglo-Indian Press was bitterly hostile to Lord Canning, and heaped upon his devoted head accusations and invectives, which in violence and rancour were not surpassed by the most rabid utterances of the most rabid Yankee paper. In fact, the storm of abuse seemed to be more virulent than the storm of the revolt. And what was the cause of all this rage and fury? Because Lord Canning refused to mete out the same fate to the guilty and the innocent, because His Lordship made a distinction between the loyal and the disloyal, because His Lordship reposed faith in the bulk of Her Majesty's subjects, and declined to proclaim the martial law through the length and breadth of the land and to hang every black man. Unmoved by the billows of the passions surging around Lord Canning rested his defence upon the *vox populi*, and looked to these columns and to those of our vernacular contemporaries for the vindication of his just, merciful, and righteous policy. What appeared in these columns His Lordship could read himself, and Mr. Long was active in placing before His Lordship what was contained in the Vernacular papers. The first recognition of the Vernacular Press on the part of the head of the Government was thus brought about. Lord Canning issued orders that the opinions of the Vernacular Press should be translated and submitted to Government. After him came Lord Elgin, but His Lordship did not live long to leave the impress of his mind upon the administration of the country. Lord Elgin was succeeded by Lord Lawrence. Though brought up in the dark recesses of the Punjab His Lordship did not contemn the light of public opinion, and Mr. Long urged upon him the generous policy of Lord Canning. That devoted missionary had become a martyr in the cause of the people of India, *pace* the *Nil Durpan* case, and whatever he urged in their behalf as a matter of course carried much weight. He said to Lord Lawrence that Lord Canning had laid the foundation, and that it rested with him to raise the superstructure. What Mr. Long wanted was this—that there should be a periodical report on the Vernacular Press containing a summary of the opinions of the Vernacular papers, that it should be printed and circulated to different Local Governments and also to departmental heads, and that copies of it should be communicated to the Press of India and forwarded to the India Office. To these recommendations of Mr. Long, Lord Lawrence acceded, and from that day we may say the Vernacular Press was enfranchised. It began to rise in importance and usefulness. It was made a part of the duty of the Government Translator to report upon the Vernacular papers. At first the report was submitted once a fortnight, but subsequently it was made every week. As the report was circulated to the public press, extracts were given from it in the English newspapers, and the opinions of the Vernacular papers came to be recognized as an entity. The effect of this new practice was doubly wholesome. The conductors of the Vernacular papers became sensible of the responsibilities of their position; they began to write with more care, and inserted communications with more discrimination. The public officers, whose high-handed proceedings were dragged into light by our vigilant Vernacular contemporaries, became more cautious and circumspect. It could not be denied that the conductors of the Vernacular papers, most of whom were located in the Mofussil, had peculiar opportunities to watch the doings of our *hakims*, and that if they would follow strict accuracy in the statement of facts, eschew exaggerations and personalities, and act solely upon public grounds, they would not only themselves wield vast influences but materially aid the cause of good government. Of course the Vernacular Press could not be expected to be perfect all at once; it was then in its infancy, and it must take time to pass through the initiatory stages for experience. Even Rome was not built in a day. But the growing importance of the Vernacular Press, and the increase to its numerical strength, gave rise to inimical feelings in quarters, the atmosphere of which it was its mission to clear up. The district officers, whose high-handed and illegal proceedings, whose caprices and infirmities, and whose wild pranks they were instrumental in exposing, became its open enemies. Both European and native officers alike smarted under the operation, and the former in order to avoid this public exposure made an excuse of the "weak native officers," and urged the Government to discontinue the publication of the reports upon the Vernacular Press. Sir George Campbell was then the Lieutenant-Governor, and as he was no friend of the Native Press he lent a willing ear to the lamentations of his subordinates. He backed their opinion and recommended to the Government of India this indirect suppression of the Vernacular Press. The proposition had, however, hardly become ripe when public business was for a time rudely shaken by the foul assassination of the then Viceroy, Lord Mayo. It then dropped. It was, however, renewed in Sir Richard Temple's time. Sir Richard was not personally opposed to the Vernacular Press. He was alive to both its good and bad qualities, and on the whole was friendly to it. But he could not resist the pressure of the district officers. He suggested a compromise. He proposed that the report should be continued, but that it should not be published; it should be circulated confidentially to certain heads of departments to enable them to take action in any particular matter they might think fit. Lord Northbrook acceded to this recommendation, and the public circulation of the Government Translator's reports on the Vernacular Press was stopped. The result is that the power of the Vernacular Press for good has been much weakened. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the power of the Press greatly rests upon the publicity a matter obtains through its medium, and as the reports on the Vernacular newspapers used to be published in the English newspapers, and thus came under the eyes of those, who wielded the great empire of public opinion, the usefulness of the Vernacular Press by this means was high and extensive. We would, therefore, crave leave to suggest that Lord Ripon may be pleased to restore the old practice. The reports are prepared and

printed as before, and there will be no additional cost to Government. We are convinced that nothing will better promote the usefulness of the Vernacular Press than the free and wide circulation of the official translations of its contents. His Lordship has restored its liberty; we earnestly hope that His Lordship will see fit to restore the appanage we refer to.

There is another grievance of the Vernacular Press, which we venture to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy. While the English papers are generally furnished with copies of official reports and publications, the Vernacular Papers as a rule are not supplied with them. A few leading papers among them are furnished with such publications, but even they do not receive them regularly. The Vernacular Press is not unfrequently charged with ignorance and imperfect information, but how can it know facts when it is not placed in a position to know them. Surely the conductors of the Vernacular papers have as much right to have access to the same sources of information that are open to their brethren of the English press. Many of them are now conducted by well-educated natives, some of them graduates of the University, and to them English reports will be exceedingly useful, but they are scantily treated in this respect. We see no reason why the Vernacular Press and the English Press should not be placed on an equal footing as regards the privileges accorded by Government. We do hope that Lord Ripon will graciously redress this grievance.

THE DEBATE ON THE JHANSI BILL.

THE Jhansi Encumbered Estates Relief Bill, which we discussed in our issue of the 15th ultimo, was suddenly passed into law on the 18th idem, under a suspension of the rules for the conduct of business. Mr. Crosthwaite, the Member in charge of the Bill, in applying to His Excellency the Viceroy to suspend the rules, urged that as the money-lenders were pressing their claims and doing their best to anticipate the relief measure by selling up their creditors, the Bill ought to be immediately passed. Lord Ripon, we regret to say, considered Mr. Crosthwaite's argument a sufficient ground for suspending the rules of business in this case. His Lordship held that the Bill dealt with circumstances so exceptional and so difficult that the Council was justified in passing it without delay. True, the Jhansi question has been under discussion for six or seven years; but then we cannot forget that the Bill which Mr. Bazett Colvin brought two years ago was a very different measure from the present one. The principle on which Mr. Colvin's Bill was based was that of direct management of the encumbered estates by Government officers. Subsequently this principle was abandoned, and a quite different measure was introduced, the public, more particularly the persons whom the Bill concerned, should have been given an opportunity to express their views on its provisions. When six or seven years had elapsed since the deplorable condition of Jhansi first attracted the attention of the North-West Government, five or six weeks further delay was a matter of no consequence. It is a pity that the Secretary of State should have been asked to convey his sanction to the passing of the Bill by the wire. Such a request must have stood in the way of the measure receiving that amount of careful and attentive consideration at the India Office which its importance demanded. No Bill ought to be passed into law under suspension of the rules of business, unless the matter be really an urgent one. Those of the Jhansi Zemindars who will be sold up under the operation of the new Act will not surely feel grateful to the Legislative Council for having hurried on their destruction.

The present state of the Jhansi Division, to use Mr. Crosthwaite's own words, is "a discredit to the British Government and a blot on the administration." The question naturally arises—who is responsible for this disgraceful condition of things? We will leave Mr. Crosthwaite himself to answer this question. He said:

"The Bill, it cannot be denied, is a confession of error. We propose to spend a large sum of money, not to improve the land, or open communications, or add in any way to the wealth of the country, but merely in order to place these Jhansi zemindars back in the same position in which we found them when we annexed their country. And, in the meantime, during the five and twenty years which have elapsed have these men of Jhansi had a happy time? Have they had cause to bless us? I am afraid not. The *interim* has been chiefly spent in making them pay revenue when they had not the means, and in harrassing them for arrears which they could not pay. It is written in the records of the Board of Revenue. But if the Bill is a confession of error, it is also an attempt to repair the mistake and to atone for an unintentional wrong. And that is why I dwell upon this matter because I am afraid that the Bill, if the matter is left to it alone, will not be successful. I will not enter into a discussion as to the causes which have led to such disastrous results. Such a discussion would take a long time, and could hardly be brought to an issue here. But I feel bound to say this much, that having seen the flourishing state of the Central Provinces where the same system existed under native rule, and where we pursued exactly the same course, I cannot admit that those persons are right who attribute the greatest share in the effects which we deplore to what they call "the fatal gift of proprietary right." The possession of the propritary right no doubt was a condition which enabled these men to obtain money; but it was not the cause of their requiring it. We ought to look to our revenue system and our revenue administration. It is on record that after the Mutiny we compelled these men to pay again to us the revenue which had already been collected from them by the rebels. It also appears that in 1868-69, when there was a severe drought and a scarcity approaching to famine, scant consideration was shown to them. And if this was done under such circumstances, what chance is there that they met with more liberal treatment when suffering under minor and less conspicuous difficulties. It is quite true that during the last decade, since their state has become known, and their inability to pay has been recognized, the Government has dealt with them in a liberal manner. But it is a fault in our system that such knowledge comes too late, and that we hardly ever remit revenue or revise an assessment until the mischief has been done. The truth is that agriculture in Jhansi is a precarious business; and this fact should be recognized.'

How is it that our enlightened Government did not recognise before the stern fact, that agriculture in Jhansi is a precarious business? The Mahratta rulers knew this very well, and they adapted their revenue system to the circumstances of the country. The British, who, in the plenitude of their insular pride, consider that their laws and institutions are the best that have as yet been devised by the genius of men, naturally declined to follow the barbarous and unscientific system of their Mahratta predecessors who varied the revenue demand according to the character of the season. The consequence of this has been that while the adjacent Native States whose circumstances are precisely similar to those of Jhansi are fairly well prosperous, the latter province has been ruined. It is a matter for great satisfaction that Mr. Crosthwaite does not think that the "gift of proprietary right" has proved fatal to the Zemindars of Jhansi. In his speech on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill Mr. Hope boldly stated that the Chief cause of the hopeless indebtedness of the wretched *kunbi* was the fatal gift of the proprietory right, and he wanted the public to believe that what the benevolent British Government intended as a blessing had become a curse. The unsoundness of this view we pointed out at the same it was expressed by Mr. Hope in his place in the Legislative Council; but then no member thought of protesting against it. Now Mr. Crosthwaite has frankly admitted that the indebtedness of the landowners of Jhansi is mainly due to the rigid revenue system introduced by the British Government into that Province on its annexation.

In our previous article on the Jhansi Bill we fully explained the scope of the measure. The new Act provides, in the first place, for the appointment of a special Judge to investigate all claims against the embarrassed landholders, and gives him extensive powers to deal with those claims. Contracts and agreements of old standing will be interfered with in an arbitrary manner, and everything will be left to the discretion of the Judge. In this part of the Act the provisions of Mr. Hope's famous Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act have been followed. Mr. Crosthwaite, of course, justifies the arbitrary powers conferred upon the Special Judge. We admit that the money-lenders of Jhansi have not always shown a due regard to the interests of their clients, and have taken advantage of their weakness, ignorance and need. We cannot, however, forget that it was the British Government which drew the unfortunate Jhansi Zemindars into the hands of the money-lenders. But for the timely help granted to the landowners, by those much traduced dealers in money the revenue administration of Jhansi would have come to a deadlock years ago. Mr. Crosthwaite would have us believe that the Government has now come forward in a liberal manner to do what is possible for the unfortunate landowners of Jhansi, whom it has ruined. But no sensible and right-thinking man can agree in this view. The measures which the Government after seven years of deliberation has decided to adopt will, we believe, have the effect of selling up the majority of the embarrassed Zemindars. It is strange that neither Mr. Crosthwaite nor any other member of the Council who supported the Bill condescended to inform the public the proportion of the encumbered estates which will be really relieved under its provisions. When most of the unfortunate Zemindars will be sold up, how can it be contended with any show of reason that the Government has come forward in a liberal manner to do what is possible for them? The Government should have, in common fairness, taken all these encumbered estates under their direct management, after clearing off all liabilities against them, should have restored them to their owners, thus giving them an opportunity to make a fresh start in life. But, instead of pursuing this just course, the Government has decided to sell up the majority of the landowners, and we are called upon to regard this as a measure of relief, and to believe that the wrong done to them will be best remedied in this way.

As an experienced revenue officer, no one knows better than Mr. Crosthwaite the necessity of modifying the revenue system of Jhansi. In introducing his Bill in February 1880, Mr. Bazett Colvin said:

In conclusion, I have only to say that the importance of modifying the revenue system of Jhansi, and of adjusting it for the future in some way to the variations in the annual produce of the harvests, has not escaped the attention of the North-Western Provinces Government. And the question, I believe, is now under consideration and discussion. Personally, it seems to me that no scheme for relieving the distress of the proprietors in Jhansi can be permanently successful which does not provide for this. Approvingly quoting these words Mr. Crosthwaite said: "This was said by Mr. Colvin in February 1880. In conclusion, I have to say exactly what Mr. Colvin said. I believe that until the revenue system is altered there is no security against the recurrence and extension of the Jhansi difficulties, and I believe also that the matter is still under the consideration of the Local Government, adding that until the revenue system is altered there is no security against the recurrence and extension of the Jhansi difficulties."

Mr. Plowden, who followed Mr. Crosthwaite, remarked:

"But I think it necessary that some attention should be drawn to the fact that the position of these persons is due more to the pressure to recover the revenue for which they are responsible than to any other cause; and this being the case it is within the power of the local Government to adopt a line of action which shall prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate results which the proposed Bill is designed to relieve. These results have, I believe, occurred simply because in times of drought and scarcity the landholders have not been able to pay their revenue, though they have been called upon again and again to 'stump up;' and it is impossible for these men, with the very small resources at their command, to yield to the Government pressure in this matter without at the same time encumbering their estates very largely. If, now, the local Government will adopt the line of action of allowing revenue, which from scarcity or any other cause the landholders cannot pay, to lie over for a short period, at the same time taking interest while the payment is deferred, they will, I think, assist the landholders to a material extent."

Referring to these remarks, the Viceroy stated that the question of the alteration of the revenue system was receiving the careful consideration of the Local Government. Now, the subject

has been under consideration for these seven years and nothing has as yet been done; and we are afraid nothing will be done. When the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill was before the Legislative Council, Mr. Hope the Member in charge of it, said that the question of altering the revenue system in the Deccan was receiving the careful consideration of the Bombay Government, but shortly after the passing the Bill into law Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of the Western Presidency, declared that he did not see his way to a modification of the revenue system. We are almost sure the result of the careful consideration which the North-Western Government is said to be giving to the question of altering the revenue system of Jhansi will be the same. Every right-thinking person will agree in the view that the Jhansi Act cannot be considered a remedial measure, nor even a measure of relief, so far as the majority of the embarrassed landowners of the Province are concerned.

ASSAM IN 1880-81.

FOR nearly the whole of the year 1880-81—eleven months out of twelve—the Province of Assam was administered by Sir Steuart Bayley; but the task of writing the administration report of the year devolved upon his successor. Sir Steuart having been appointed to be Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. C. A. Elliott was selected to succeed him, and the latter assumed the Chief Commissionership of Assam on the 1st March 1881. The administration of Assam has political relations with no less than 20 Tributary States, and many semi-barbarous frontier tribes. The Tributary States, with the single exception of Manipur, are not of any importance. The Political Agent in Manipur was formerly immediately subordinate to the Foreign Department of the Government of India; but he has now been placed under the Administration of Assam. The year under report was an extremely unhealthy one in Manipur. A severe epidemic of cholera carried off as many as 2,000 people in the capital alone. Then there was a severe small-pox epidemic which did not, however, prove so fatal in Manipur as in other parts of eastern India. The passes between Burma and Munipur are all closed to trade. Manipur carries on a brisk trade with Cachar and the Naga Hills, but the export of rice from the State is forbidden. The Political Agent partially defends this measure, as he considers that the present production of rice is barely sufficient to meet the wants of the Manipuris and the hill tribes in their immediate neighbourhood, who grow just enough for their immediate wants and rely on Manipur if their stocks fall short. It is interesting to learn that the Maharaja of Manipur has sent some men to Cawnpore to learn leather work and *darri*-making; and that if this experiment proves successful, he proposes to send men to learn other branches of manufacture. The Manipuris display much skill in moulding figures in clay. They also manufacture coarse paper from a kind of grass. The increase of outrages on the Burma-Manipur boundary made it necessary for the British Government to intervene for the protection of Manipur and to lay down afresh the boundary which was defined by the British Commissioners in 1834. The work is being carried out. No event of any importance marked our intercourse with the frontier tribes during the year under report. The Kukis did not disturb the peace of Manipur, though they committed several outrages in territory subject to the Burmese Government. The Lushais also maintained friendly relations with Manipur during the year. The Daflas and Mishmis were well-behaved, and caused no disturbance. The attitude of the Abors was, as in previous years, reserved and uncommunicative. As regards the hill people dwelling within British territory, we observe that the conduct of the various tribes of the Nagas on the whole was satisfactory since the close of the expedition in March 1880. We read:—"The losses of the Nagas in life and property, and the hardships suffered by those of them whose villages had been burnt and their store of grain destroyed, were extremely severe; and the exhaustion caused by this and the natural re-action from their previous active hostility no doubt contributed towards the maintenance of quiet. The difficulties encountered in feeding the force in occupation of the hills were most serious, and the losses of coolies, baggage-animals, and stores in the transport of supplies from Golaghat to Kohima were great. But the Nagas themselves have been perfectly peaceable, and, except that the late Chief Commissioner found it expedient to relax the severity of the terms imposed at the conclusion of hostilities upon our late antagonists, the year was marked by no noticeable event whatever." We are inclined to think Sir Steuart Bayley's wise action in moving the Government of India to relax the severity of the terms imposed upon the Nagas after the close of the expedition has had much to do with the maintenance of tranquility in the Naga Hills during the year under report. In February 1881 the Government decided that the hills should be permanently occupied as a British district, and the decision was carried out without any breach of the peace. In the Khasi and Garo Hills nothing of importance occurred during the year.

Turning to internal administration, we see that the most important change in the administrative arrangements of the Province during the year under report was the appointment of the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts to be also a Commissioner of Revenue for those districts. The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, we are told, had much time to spare from his purely judicial duties, and it seemed desirable to utilise him as Commissioner of Revenue. We are on principle opposed to the union of judicial and executive functions, and cannot but regard the appointment of the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts to be also a Commissioner of Revenue for those districts as a retrograde measure. Every thing should be done to secure a complete separation of the judicial from the executive in India, and the non-Regulation system should be knocked on the head. The settlement of the *ilam* estates on the Assam Valley, which had been in progress for nearly thirteen years, was brought nearly to a completion during the year under report. The re-settlement of the 17 Jaintea Parganas in Sylhet was finally reported on in October 1880. Sir Steuart Bayley, in reviewing the report, carefully considered how the settlement had worked since the introduction of the revised assessment in several of the Pargunnas. He came to the conclusion that the proceedings should be revised in regard to three of the 17 pargunnas, and that the assessment of certain scattered estates in the other pargunnas, where the new rules had been found to press hardly, should also be reconsidered. The Government of India, be it said to their credit, not only, approved of Sir Steuart Bayley's views but thought that the operations of revision should be extended to eight other pargannas besides the three dealt with in the late Chief Commissioner's orders. It is expected that these proceedings will result in a considerable decrease in the assessment imposed by the Settlement Officer. There are three estates in the Province of Assam which are under the Court of Wards: one in Goalpara; one in Sylhet; and one in Cachar. No enactments were passed during the year to meet the special requirements of Assam; but a draft Regulation for making better provision for the Rural Police in Sylhet and Cachar was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India and is still under consideration. The year under report being one of plenty and low prices there was naturally a diminution of crime. The returns of cognizable offences show a fallling off nearly 10 per cent. in cases reported as compared with 1879, the number for 1880 being the smallest of the past five years. The decrease was chiefly in petty thefts, under special Acts. There was a great increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act. These cases, on an enquiry made by the Chief Commissioner, "proved to have been prosecuted with a great excess of zeal and punished with a severity which was in most instances uncalled for." In the majority of these cases Mr. Elliott, after obtaining particulars, decided to remit the fines imposed. Regarding the general policy of Government in taking action under the Arms Act, he observed that, while he quite recognized the necessity of preventing Arms of precision from reaching the hands of turbulent frontier tribes, where possession of them is dangerous to the peace of the border, and while to this end it is necessary sternly to suppress all attempts at contraband traffic in Arms and ammunition, it is neither just nor expedient to punish severely cases of innocent possession and unconscious breach of the Act and Rules, * * *. To do so not only tends to enlist the people against the policy of Government, but also leads to the concealment of weapons possessed before the Act came into force, and which being unregistered and likely to bring trouble to the owner should their possession be detected, he takes the first opportunity of getting rid of, accross the frontier if possible. Moreover, in a country where wild animals are so numerous, and their depredations so destructive to life and property, it is not just to the people to throw impediments in the way of their possessing arms which are only intended to be used *bona fide* in their own defence and in the protection of their crops." Mr. Elliott further says that "the number of Arms within the Province is nowhere sufficiently great for them to be a danger to the peace of the settled population when legitimately possessed by their owners; and when registered and known their history can be traced, and measures taken to prevent them from falling into the hands of our frontier enemies. Publicity, not repression, should be the end to be kept in view; and so long as severe penalties are imposed on the possession of fire arms by persons probably ignorant of the law, publicity will certainly not be attained." We earnestly hope these remarks will be carefully borne in mind by all persons charged with the administration of the Arms Act.

Litigation fell off during the year under report, both in the number of cases and in the value in suit, and there was a still greater decrease in the realizations under decrees. The total number of deeds registered was 6 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The income of the Municipalities in Assam is gradually increasing, but it is still insufficient to permit of any large works of improvement being carried out. During the year under report the rice crop was a bumper one, and prices, as a matter of course, fell. Besides the comfort produced by bountiful harvests, the people also enjoyed an exceptional immunity from epidemic disease. Nothing was done during 1880-81 to provide regular and rapid communication by steamer on the Brahmaputra; but two tramway projects were sanctioned by Sir Steuart Bayley. The total expenditure in education rose from Rs. 2,64,910 in 1879-80 to Rs. 2,87,410 in 1881. The State contributed 66·4 per cent. of this amount, and the public 33·6. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 90,264 were on primary education, and only Rs. 44,237 on High Schools. Tea is the only manufacture of great importance in Assam. The area planted with tea amounted in the year under report to 153,657 acres and, notwithstanding a great depression in the industry, the outturn of tea was not diminished. The total number of gardens was 1,055, and the export of tea to Bengal was 37,715,600 pounds. The depression in the tea industry naturally checked the appropriation of wasteland for tea cultivation and greatly reduced the importation of immigrant labourers. The number of grants of waste land made in 1880-81 was 48 covering an area of but 10,015 acres, and the number of immigrant labourers was only 15,913, or 36 per cent. less than in 1879, which, again, had been 42 per cent. less as compared with 1878. It was to remedy this depression in the tea industry that the Indian Tea Districts Association of London agitated for the revision of the Emigration Act, and Act I of 1882 found a place on the Statute-book. How the new Act has affected the position of the immigrant labourers we have clearly shewn in these columns.

MYSORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MR. RUNGA CHARLU ON HIGH EDUCATION.

(Concluded.)

Higher Education is also attacked on the ground of its extreme costliness and on account of the necessity which exists for spending more money on the education of the masses. College education in Mysore costs Rs. 200 per annum per pupil while the fees paid in the B. A Class is

only Rs. 4 per mensem or Rs. 48 per annum, and whilst the Primary Education costs only Rs. 4 per annum per head. The above is somewhat incorrect as the higher masters who control the whole school are charged entirely to the collegiate classes. But the view that higer education should be entirely self-supporting seems to me erroneous. It is not possible any where unless supplemented by private endowments and especially where the education is foreign and necessarily expensive. The true test of the proper rate of College fees is the general capacity of the students and I think Rs. 4 per mensem is as high as any private family of ordinary means in the country can afford to pay. I read somewhere that the fee in the German Secondary Schools is 5 shillings or 2½ Rs. per mensem and in their colleges Rs.—per month. By comparison fees here must be considered as high as they could be made. If the Government had to contribute a portion of the cost of these Collegiate Institutions whether Government or aided, out of its revenues, it is a necessary contribution not to the students of the Colleges but to the people at large No nation can thrive without an highly educated class at its head and the system of Government schools can never be complete without the colleges. So long as the colleges are attended by all classes of people and a well devised system of scholarship places them within the reach of the more gifted students of the poorer classes, Government must regard that it is the national and not individual interest that are served.

On the subject of the education of the masses somewhat erroneous ideas prevail as to the extreme backwardness of this country. In this part of India at least education even in times past was not less extensive than what existed in European countries till within very recent times. According to the figures already given the number attending school in Mysore is 1 in 60 of the population, and if the female population who are unfortunately shut out from education in this country be left out the proportion is 1 in 30. In the Madras Districts the proportion on the entire population ranges from 80 to 280. The Southern Tamil Districts being more favoured than the Northern and the Central where ancient national institutions are more backward. Mysore though one of the central provinces has been favored by the existence of a large population of Lingayets and other sects whose new religions have given an impulse to education amongst them.

Let us see how matters stand in Europe. In England there was in school in 1869 about, 1 in 17 of the population though in France Germany and other countries where the population have been recently brought under compulsory education the proportion is 1 in 8, that is if the population of the school-going age be assumed as 1 in 6, very nearly the whole of them may be said to be brought under the influence of education in these latter countries. In Spain the school-going population is shewn as 1 in 13 and in Portugal as 1 in 36, so that there is no reason to think that Southern India is so backward after all in the matter of Primary Education.

I am fully sensible of the great influence and I may say the necessity of bringing the whole of the population under the influence of education; but the view entertained in regard to what Government have been able to accomplish in this matter, and what yet remains to be done, requires some clearing up. It is admitted that the Government has been for some years spending considerable sums of money on the education of the masses. What have they effected? To a great exent, I venture to state, that the effect has been simply to transfer to the Government books those who had already been receiving the education they wanted in village Patshalas or indigenous schools of their own, and as regards the education imparted in the Govt. schools it is the same knowledge of the three Rs. which the pupils were getting in their own Patshalas, perhaps minus the little poetry and other items of information useful or interesting to them which they had in their own schools, and as regards any useful European knowledge imparted in them the less said the better. What little is attempted to be taught is crude and with the ill-educated masters only contributes to make the instruction repulsive to the people. It cannot be said that any new classes of people who were hitherto averse to receiving education have to a large extent been newly brought under the influence of education. Those who attend the Govern-schools are the very same classes of people who attended the village Patshalas before. With these facts before us it is useless to hope that any mere additional expenditure of money would add to the education of the masses. The Government action in this matter has rather a tendency to make the people less self-reliant and self-helping than before. The Government Hobli Schools have contributed to dissolve those mutual obligations between the masters and the parents of the pupils which rendered education efficient in the indigenous schools. It is most instructive to observe the manner in which a villager who desires education will contract with a master for the education of his children, and for his means the comparatively large sum of money which he willingly expends for the purpose. But where any class of people do not care for education any abortive attempts to force it on them would only make it more repulsive.

Education is but the means to an end, A desire for it can only spring amongst people by political ambition, any religious movement or any great industrial changes. This is well exemplified by the existing state of education in this country. The Brahmin classes will have elementary education whether assisted by Government or not. In Mysore excluding females, Brahmins are scarcely without education and the proportion of those educated is also large in the other higher castes, and amongst the classes of tradesmen and superior artisans and other miscellaneous and, may add mendicant castes. Education as I have already said is also sought by the Lingayet castes especially the trading classes amongst them, but the great body of the Ryots who have as a rule neither political ambition nor consider themselves as custodians of any particular form of religious faith, look upon education especially with the attendance throughout the year required in Government schools as destructive of their industrial character. What, then, is really required is to stimulate a desire for education amongst the great agricultural classes of the people. If this is accomplished Government will be called upon no more to pay for their education than to feed them. It is of all things most necessary that the status of the agricultural classes should be raised and they should become sensible of their own importance. His Highness's Government, as you are aware, is already doing something, though as yet very little in this direction, by getting the representatives of the people to meet annually to take part in the affairs of the state, and when people feel that they have a status, depend on it that they will consider a knowledge of the three Rs. at least as a desirable acquisition. As regards teaching the people in the more useful subjects of European knowledge, it is not advantageous to mix it up with their other elementary instruction which is best left to their own indigenous schools conducted according to their ideas and conveniences. What is required is to have a select class of well trained men who as itinerant teachers would go about the villages imparting instruction in a telling and attractive manner on such special subjects as are considered useful to the people from time to time. Vernacular books on such subjects and indeed a great extension of Vernacular literature are also required, but as I remarked the other day these books are best written after experience is gained by a certain period of oral instruction and by the men who have labored in the field of instruction. All these things mean not an increased expenditure of money on primary education, but an increasing agency of educated natives interested in the welfare of their countrymen by whom alone these things could be effected.

It will be asked whether educated natives turned out of our colleges are fulfilling these ends or whether the presence of a small class of highly educated natives by the side of a large ignorant population is a source of danger. I can only answer this question by stating that we have not as yet had sufficient time to see the fruits of higher education and that a certain period of incubation must be passed before any great change could be effected. The earlier batches of students who came out of the Government colleges were rapidly absorbed in the Government service. The students who followed did not find in the Uncovenanted Service more or less disorganized and shut out against them circumstances to produce a happy frame of mind, but those who observe the signs of the times cannot fail to see in the numerous societies and associations which are being formed in the interests of the people, and in the manner in which the students are now extensively taking to useful branches of knowledge, such as, medicine, engineering, and how rapidly the educated classes are settling down in their proper places so as to form a harmonious whole with the great mass of the population. There is no reason to doubt that they will prove a valuable agency to promote the advancement of the masses of their countrymen as well as a source of strength to the Government. If Government are to help this process of natural adjustment in any way it will be by a better regulation of their service which by the immense influence it commands and the extensive fields of profitable employment it affords, has an unsettling effect on the economical conditions of Society.

The Government have generously opened out to the natives fields of profitable employment. What is more required is that the natives should have a voice in the administration in all branches, that the conduct of native servants should be judged by their own countrymen, that the uncovenanted service should be better regulated so that public appointment may be treated as matters of state trust and not of formal patronage, and that instead of public influence being entirely engrossed by a purely official class, positions of public influence and usefulness may be thrown open to private gentlemen amongst landholders and other classes as more or less honorary appointments!

I must now ask you, students, to excuse me for having detained you so long with a subject somewhat foreign to the proceedings of the day, but it is necessary that you should know how you are being judged and what is expected of you. It is for you to remove from our race any stigma of the educated classes not proving useful members of society and your work will always be judged by the manner in which in your various spheres of life you contribute to the general advancement of the great masses of our people. I congratulate such of you as have attained the eminent success in the recent examinations which reflects so much credit on this Institution and I sincerely hope that your after-career may be attended with equally good results. I have also a word to say to those who were not so fortunate as to share in the above success. Those who have tried and failed have no reason to be discouraged. They have received their education equally with the others and whilst those who are successful are apt to rest content with having reached the goal of their ambition, you are in the position of having something yet to strive for. In the battle of life it is found that those who failed in their school career attained to distinction as largely as those who successfully pass their examinations.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Maharaja Sir Drigbijoy Singh of Bulrampore. He died at Allahabad after nearly two months' serious illness, brought on by cold caught when coming from Lucknow to bid farewell to Sir George Couper. The Maharaja was the Premier Zemindar of Oudh. His loyal devotion to the cause of British arms was recognized by Lord Canning in his celebrated Oudh Proclamation. He was an exemplary talookdar, noted for great personal kindness and munificent liberality. His benefactions were large. The other day he gave a lakh of rupees for the establishment of a charitable institution at Allahabad.

SIR RICHARD GARTH is about to take previlege leave for three months, and the question is who will act for him. Mr. Justice Mitter is the Senior Judge, and according to precedent he has the best claim to it. But—he is a native! If this be a disqualification, of course Mr. Justice Mittra cannot remove it, though he has every other qualifications. On this point we have much pleasure in reproducing the following remarks from the *Indian Daily News*:

'MR. JUSTICE MITTER, it is said, has the best right to the Acting Chief Justiceship, when Sir Richard Garth takes leave. Mr. Justice Mitter is at the present time, the Senior Puisne Judge, and the Charter Act does not require that the Acting Chief Justice should be a Barrister. Mr. Justice Kemp and Mr. Justice Louis Jackson both acted as Chief Justice on similar occasions, each in turn, being at the time the senior Puisne Judge. With these precedents before it, the Government may have some difficulty in passing over Mr. Justice Mitter. As there can be no question of Mr. Justice Mitter's ability and fitness, the setting aside, in his case, of a practice, which has almost come to be looked upon as a rule, may give rise to questions and difficulties which the Government will do well to avoid. The rule itself is reasonable and proper and hitherto the Judges themselves are believed to have insisted upon it. If it is considered desirable to depart from it, the change should not be made just as the turn of an able Native Judge has come round.'

We feel a double pleasure in reproducing the above. Not only does our contemporary advocate even-handed justice, but has shewn a perfect freedom from race-feeling, for which we feel deeply grateful to him. It is such catholic policy in the discussion of public matters, which is calculated to raise the character of the Indian press.

WE HOPE the rumour is true that the Berars will be restored to the Nizam of Hyderabad, but that the contingent will be strengthened. It is an old question—the Berar question. We have written so often about it that we will not repeat what we have written on the subject. The merits of the Berar question have been set forth in a masterly way by Major Evans Bell, and also by Mr. Robert Knight in the pages of the late London *Statesman*. The high-handedness with which our Government has hitherto dealt with it certainly constitutes a foul blot upon the fair fame of British rule in India, and if Lord Ripon will wipe out that blot, he will indissolubly associate his name with the history of British India. The abolition of the Vernacular Press Act, thus restoring the Liberty of the Press, the encouragement of Indian manufactures, thereby giving a new impulse to the springs of native industry, and the extension of the principle of local self-Government, thereby teaching the people of India the glorious art of governing themselves—these are certainly measures, which are destined to mark his reign as a new era in the history of British Indian rule, but the restoration of the Berars to their rightful sovereign will not a little heighten the glory of his administration. His Lordship's high conscientiousness and thorough honesty of purpose are well known, and if he will redeem the good name of the British nation by restoring the Berars, he will achieve a moral victory, before which the highest military achievements may well lose their grandeur.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. for a series of law publications. They are, the Tagore Lectures for 1880 and 1881; the Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India including the Indian Succession Act with commentary and other cognate Acts by Mr. Gilbert Henderson, M.A. and Messrs. Thackers' edition of the amended and consolidated Criminal Procedure Code being Act X of 1882 which comes into force at the commencement of the next year. Mr. Henderson's Intestate and Testamentary law is a valuable collection of case law and Statute law on the subject. The table of cases is copious and the Index comprehensive. The edition of Criminal Procedure Code has the merit of presenting a clear and comprehensive Index.

WE WERE the first to announce that in the event of Mr. H. L. Dampier taking his usual leave during the rains this year, Mr. Horace Cockerell would take his place in the Board of Revenue. We hear that Mr. Dampier has made up his mind to take leave, and that Mr. Cockerell would consequently go to the Board, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, will succeed Mr. Cockerell in the Bengal Secretariat. A better selection could not have been made. Able, experienced, and conscientious, he will make an excellent Secretary. He is full of the milk of human kindness, and possesses an exceedingly sweet temper,—two important requisites in a ruler of men. He will

have the patronage of Government in his hands, and as he knows personally nearly half the members of the uncovenanted service, he is peculiarly qualified in weighing their merits. It is not yet certain who will succeed Mr. Peacock as Presidency Commissioner. Mr. Munro is the most likely man, but it would be a pity to take him away from the Police, to control which he seems to be peculiarly qualified. We hear that the Bengal Government has strongly recommended that the pay of the Inspector-General of Police should be increased from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000 a month, but it is not known whether the Government of India will comply with this recommendation. In case Mr. Munro should retain his present appointment Mr. Lyall, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, may get the Presidency Commissionership. Mr. Lyall is an able and energetic officer. He lately officiated for Mr. Peacock, when the latter acted as President of the Railway Police Commission.

THE *Englishman* has received the following telegram from Srinagar, dated the 25th ultimo:

"On the 18th instant one of a party of natives employed in beating for leopards 45 miles from here, was wounded in the head by Captain Penno, second Lancashire, who mistook him for a wild animal. The man was brought to the hospital at Srinagar and died two days ago. To-day Captain Penno was charged before Mr. Henvey, the Resident, with causing death by a rash and negligent act. The Court said that death was accidental and Captain Penno's conduct had been humane, but remarked that this was the second event of the kind in the last six months, and censured the rash mode of shooting. As a compensation to the young widow and two children, the Court imposed a fine of Rs. 400."

Kashmir is a foreign territory; Englishmen are allowed to travel there as a matter of courtesy; the Maharaja goes to no end of expense to provide for their comforts. And now it appears that some of Her Majesty's innocent subjects must be offered now and then as victims to the shooting propensities of British travellers. May we venture to expresses a hope that the Government of India will call for detailed reports on the case refered to. Of course accidents will happen even in best regulated families, and the one under notice, may be purely accidental, but when accidents become frequent it is well to look a little below the surface particularly as between so-called accidents, diseased spleen, and insanity, the loss of human life becomes more considerable than is safe.

WE HAVE received copies of correspondence between Babu Radhanath Chanykakoti of Debrughur and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of land revenue administration of Assam. The Babu writes:

"Assam formed up to the 7th February 1876 a part and parcel of the Bengal Government, and the people naturally prefer to be governed by the advanced spirit of the Bengal Regulations and Acts; and it is really difficult of comprehension as to why the *Bill to provide for the recovery of land revenue and the mutation of names in Assam*, read in the Bengal Council on the 4th February 1871, by the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., was not passed into law, and why Acts II and VI of 1835 were not done away with in connection with Section C of Act XIV of 1874, the Criminal Procedure Code lately passed, and Sections 12 and 23 of Bill No. 21 of 1881 now under consideration. The article, headed *Land Revenue Administration of Assam* that appeared in the *Hindu Patriot* of the 6th March 1882, may give a fair idea of the difficulties the people complain of. But because there is no newspaper and no representative body of men in Assam like Bengal, the local grievances do not reach the Government and the outside public. I, therefore, hope and trust that this communication may be favorably considered for the sake of the people who only wish to have such tenure in the Government land as to be able to safely invest money therein for the benefit of themselves and for those who will be left to inherit.

The Private Secretary informs the Babu in reply that "the reforms in the direction indicated in your letter are under consideration, in connection with the draft of a Land and Revenue Regulation submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam." We think the Bill ought to be published first for public criticism before it is introduced into the Legislative Council.

OF ALL others the idolators of science are the most troublesome to deal with. Science dictated that kerosine oil of high flashing tendency was dangerous to the community, and the Petroleum Act was passed to prevent the importation of such oils as flashed at a lower temperature than a limit fixed by the Act. This has put an embargo on some three or four hundred thousand gallons of highly inflamable oil, and science has now completely turned round, and come to the rescue by saying oil deteriorates by time and transportation, and therefore oils of inferior quality should be admitted. We do not, we confess, understand the logic of this argument. We should have thought that if there be deterioration the initial test-mark should be high, so as to leave a sufficient margin for deterioration without any risk to consumers; but the Secretary of State has thought otherwise. The interest of the importers of bad oil is of greater moment than the safety of Indian consumers, and the order has come out that the Petroleum Act is to be made into a mere flash in the pan, and the flashing point test should be flushed out by that fulmination. The Act is to be amended or set aside on Wednesday next, and the importation of inflamable oils left to the discretion of Government. In India discretion is always better than hard and fast laws!

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulties or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jonghs Oil, to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jonghs Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, and druggists and store-keepers Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77. Strand London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 3rd June, 1882.

The commercial news for the week ending this day, is somewhat more interesting than before as better feeling for business operations was shown during the week in the several departments.

Piece-Goods.—Continued dull for want of demand from the various centres of business but as the season for commercial activity comes operation in piece-goods will revive.

Yarns.—This market continued lively during the week and a considerable amount of business was transacted both in imports and country manufactured kinds at higher rates. Prices still advancing. We learn from reliable sources that stocks which some of the Mills held have been cleared out and they are now selling their future productions for forward delivery at remunerative prices.

Exports.—There was some enquiry which led to business in Wheat, Lin, Rape and Poppy-seeds, but prices having advanced suddenly out of proportion checked all operations.

Jute.—The supplies having fallen prices have advanced 2 to 3 annas per md. rather unfavourable for Jute industries, that it should so happen at a period when the demand for gunny bags has become almost nil is puzzling.

Rice.—Nothing of importance has taken place, prices have continued easy.

MONETARY.

Money market showed all signs of easiness and rates for interest and discount at the open market have become easy enough but there seems to be no demand for it in the absence of business.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have been in less demand and prices notwithstanding easier rates for interests have steadily dropped to 101-11 for four and 108-12 for four-halves but at the close they were as follows:— 4 % ... 101-13 to 101-14
4½ % ... 108-12 to 108-13.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has not been active; limited transactions in Cotton industries, a move we think in the right direction. They are low enough and are well worth the attention of investers and speculators.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Jahangir Nasaronji Wadia Esq., Bombay	13	4	0
District Engineer, Maldah	3	12	0
A. Nara Samiengar, Esq., Ootacamund	12	0	0
R. Balajee Row, Esq., Madras	13	4	0
District Road Cess Committee, Backergunge	5	8	0
Babu Duckhina Churn Mookerjee, Balasore	20	0	0
,, Monwar Das, Monghyr	6	10	0
,, Tarrucknath Maschatak, Bustee	13	4	0
,, Mohim Chunder Biswas, Nuddia	6	4	0
,, Oodoy Chunder Sen, Tipperah	7	8	0
,, Poorno Chunder Gangooly, Colgong	13	4	0
,, Nundo Lall Cundoo, Gurbetta	13	0	6
,, Kallycanund Roy, Soobornopore	5	0	0
,, Bishnu Churn Pal, Golaghat	6	8	0
,, Jogendro Nath Roy, Narrail	13	4	0
,, Ramgopal Singha, Chowdry, Kandi	8	4	0
,, Shumbhoo Chunder Roy, Jarah	20	0	0
,, Mohendro Nath Dutt, Hazareebaugh	6	12	0
,, Bhurut Chunder Bose, Foolbari	10	0	0
,, Poorno Chunder Das, Umballa	6	8	0
,, Chundee Churn Mitra, Indore	13	4	0
,, Mohiny Mohun Chuckerbutty, Bhubuah	13	4	0
,, Dinonath Chuckerbutty, Bura Banki, Oudh	3	0	0
,, Baney Madhub Banerjee, Azeodhya	20	0	0
,, Baney Madhub Gangooly, Meenmeer	10	0	0
,, Preonath Mitra, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Buddinath Chowdry, Raneesankal	15	0	0
,, Rajani Canto Ghuttuck, Chikandi	13	4	0
,, Preonath Chowdry, Goalundo	13	4	0
,, Sumbhoo Chunder Nag, Pubna	13	4	0
,, Parmeshur Das, Bura Banki	18	4	0
,, Nund Lal Ghose, Bankipore	10	0	0

ERRATUM.

FOR Hurry Pada Moitra, Read, Hurry Pada Mitra, Jubbulpore ... 5 4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 31, 1882.

GENERAL.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, was in temporar charge of the Rampore Hat Division of that district, from the afternoon of the 20th ultimo to the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the sudder station of the district of Shahabad.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Jessore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Moulvie Fuzlul Karim, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-three days, under Rule 2, section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July next.

Kumar Suttya Sree Ghosal, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Bankoora, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Baboo Dino Nath Dey, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is transferred to Khoolna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

POLICE.—Mr. F. E. Kemp, Officiating Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is posted to the district of Dinagepore.

Baboo Komola Pati Ghosal is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is posted to the district of Purneah.

REGISTRATION.—The services of Moulvie Dulleluddin Ahmed, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Hyderabad State.

Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to Second Inspector of Registration Offices, *vice* Moulvie Dulleluddin Ahmed.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A new book of Fiction in Bengali entitled *Soolachuna* or the Examplary Wife, a story of Bengali Domestic Life. By GOPAL CHUNDER DUTT.—Price Re. 1, postage 2 annas, Apply to Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., No 25, Cornwalis Street, Calcutta.

LAW BOOKS.

Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law, 2 vols. Rs. ... 20
Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law Rs, ... 10
Sutherland's Privy Council Judgments, Tarrant's Digest of Moore's Indian Appeals Rs. 5
Nicholl's Digest of the Circular Orders of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, 2 vols interleaved. Rs, ... 4
Weekly Reporter vols 11, 12 (each) Rs. 2 5
Cowell's Indian Digest 2nd Ed, ... 8
Sandars's Institutes of Justinian 4
Macpherson's Contract (1860.) 4
Graples Institutes of Justinian 1
Moore's Indian Appeals vols. X 1 0
Macnaghten's principles and Precedt. of Hindu Law 2nd Ed. 5

15 *Boseparah Lane*, CALCUTTA, KEDARNATH BANERJEE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 8th June, 1882, 4 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the Resolution passed by the Town Council on the 29th May, recommending that the scheme proposed by the majority of the Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the cost of widening the Chitpore Road on the best means of expending the sum of Rs. 1,20,000 on that object be sanctioned.

2. To confirm the Resolutions of the Special Committee appointed to consider the best means of improving the public streets traversing the area which has been cleared by the late fire.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at a meeting held on the 19th of May.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee Committee at a meeting held on the 15th May.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Committee for Kutrung and Entally at a meeting held on the 15th of May.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committee at meetings held on the 25th and 30th of May.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 13th, 20th, and 29th of May.

8. Vital statistics for the Month of April.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of having his name entered in the list mentioned in Rule one of the "Rules for the Qualification, Admission, &c., of proper persons to be Mukhtyars practising in the High Court on its Appellate Side," made under section 26, Act XVIII of 1879, must on or before the 30th June 1882, make an application in writing to the Registrar of the High Court and submit with such application 1) satisfactory evidence of his being actually engaged in practice as a Mukhtyar in the High Court,, and [2] testimonials as to good character.

By order of the High Court,
HIGH COURT, } C. A. WILKINS,
30th May 1882. } *Offg. Registrar.*

Rule. I.—"The persons approved by the Court and named in the list hereafter to be published shall be admitted as Mukhtyars on their making in each case a deposit in the High Court of Government Securities to the value of Rs. 1,000."

W. NEWMAN & CO., "Limited."

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1866, whereby, the liability of a shareholder is, limited to the amount of his shares. Registered 11th February 1882.

CAPITAL, Rs. 3,50,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
DIVIDED INTO 3,500 SHARES OF
Rs. 100 EACH.
(ALL FULLY PAID UP)

Whereof 1,500 *shares will be alloted to the Vendor in part payment of the purchase-money.*

Registered office: 3 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,

DIRECTORS.:

J. B. KNIGHT, ESQ., C.I.E., late of the Firm of W. Newman & Co.

D. J. ZEMIN, ESQ., of the Firm of Lewis Stewart & Co, 5 and 6 Dalhousie Square.

NOBIN CHUND BURAL, ESQ., Solicitor, 10 Old Post Office Street.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
MR. E. A. DUKES,

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the valuable stock and plant of the business conducted for the last twenty-five years under the name of W. NEWMAN & CO., and for improving the same, and for such other objects as may be incidental or necessary thereto.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK or Solicitors MESSRS. DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, or from the Secretary and Manager.

Rs. 25 per share is payable on application, and the balance, Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, } By Order of the Directors,
CALCUTTA, } E. A. DUKES
20th February 1882. } *Secretary and Manager,*

Notice.

4 Elephants and 6 Horses belonging to the Rajah Bahadur of Pal Lahora, as well as the Government elephant Bhagbari, will be offered for sale by public auction in the office of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, on Monday the 12th June 1882. The sale will commence at 12-30 P. M., precisely.

Intending purchasers may inspect the animals on the compound of the Commissioner's office, where they now are.

N. K. G.
Office of Supdt. Tribty. Mehals } Assistt. Supdt.,
Cuttack, the 19th May 1882. } Tributary Mehals.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bi-weekly Despatch. Service between Damookdea and Rampore Bouleah will be discontinued on and from 16th June 1882.

By Order.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Thirty-nine articles on the Report of the Rent-law Commission.

Reprinted from the Hindoo Patriot.

Price per copy one rupee, inclusive of postage 1 Re. 2 As.

APPLY TO PRINTER.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,
FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch
Rs.	15			19			23		26		each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs. 1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs. 12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

Zoedone.

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Zoedone—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.

Zoedone—Invaluable to those Recovering from Fever,

Zoedone—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,

Zoedone—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes, on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

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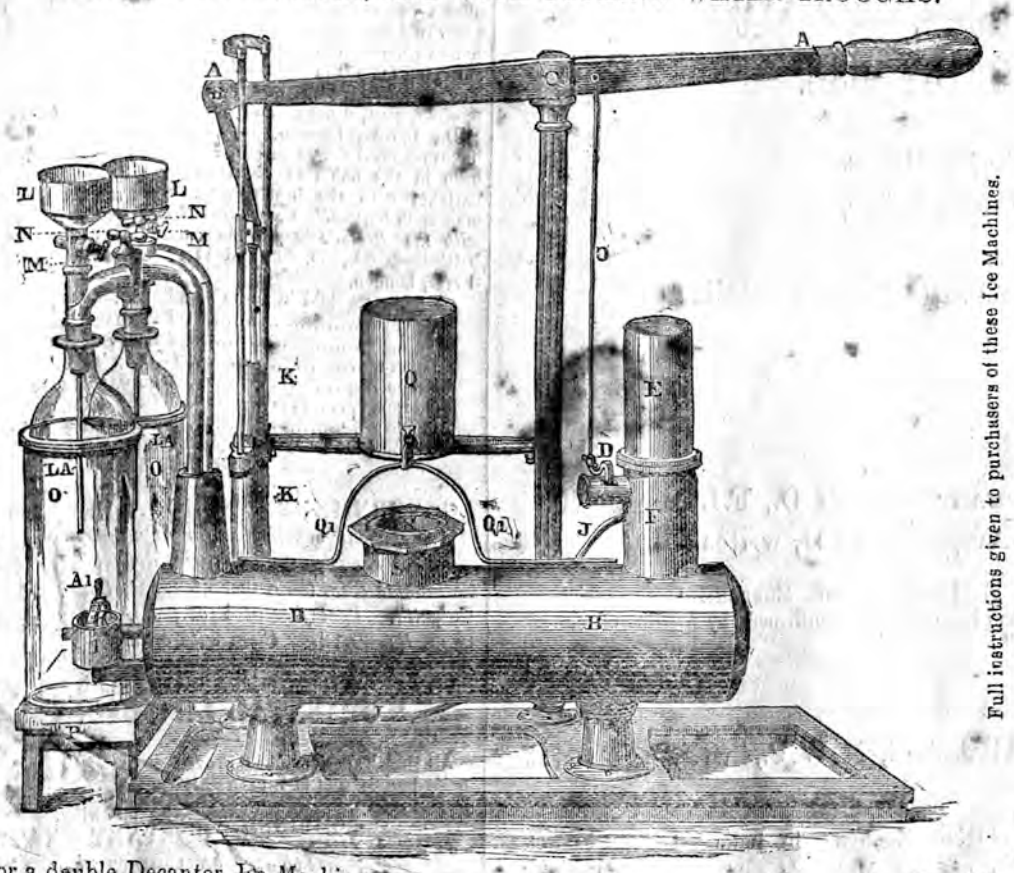

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